11,660 U. S. 5a, '74, Coupen. 89
12,660 Missouri St. 6a. 66
15,600 Virgonis St. 6a. 78
1,600 Teun. St. 6a, '80. 71
1,000 Eric R. Bda. 1875. 50
1,000 Chic. & N. W. 1st. M. 40
1,000 Eric R. Bda. 1875. 50
1,000 Chic. & N. W. 1st. M. 40
1,000 Chic. & N. W. 2d. M. 16
1,000 Han. & St. J. R. Bds. 60
1,000 Han. & Han. Bds. 70
1,000 Han. & Han. B | 350 | do. | 74 | 100 | do. | 830 47 | 200 | do. | 830 47 | 100 | do. | 810 47 | 150 | Erie Raliroad | 29 | 25 Mik & Miss. RR | 84 | 100 | do. | 294 | 200 | Hudson River R. R. | 630 39 | do. | 860 28 | 25 | do. | 394 | 100 | do. | 294 | 100 | Harlem Raliroad | 132 | 100 | Reading Raliroad | 860 33 |

Tuesday, Dec. 12-p. M. Before the Board commenced its session this morning there was a buoyant market at the street corners. and the barometer of speculation, New-York Central, attained an altitude of 75); and the bidding for other leading stocks evinced a cheerful and hopeful tone. The First Board opened with the same improving temper, extending through the calls on State Stocks and the early sales of New-York Central; but from this point there was less strength displayed, and the first transactions on each call were in most cases the best. The dealings in the shares of our local Railways were quite moderate in extent, but for Erie and Hudson there was a good inquiry, at an advance of 1@11 ₽ cent over the closing quotations of vesterday. Western Stocks were better also, but somewhat irregular. Michigan Central advanced to 49, but was lower at the close. A rumor had currency in the street to the effect that this Company had declared a dividend of 34 \$\div cent, but we have reason to believe this to be an error, and that no action has yet been taken by the Directors. Illinois Central was one of the most active stocks of the day, and the first sales were at 591, an advance of 3 per cent as compared with the closing prices of yester-day. The stock was freely supplied at this point, and at the close of the call the quotation dropped back to 584. Galena opened at 63, but was done at 614 in the last transactions. Toledo was steady at 232 7 231, but after the session was sold to a fair extent at 23. The earnings of this road as navigation approaches its close, make a favorable exhibit. At the Second Board the market was active, and in some instances better than in the morning. The most decided change was in Erie, which advanced to 297 under a quick demand. Hudson River, Rending and Toledo also were quite firm at quotations, and the tone of the market was steady throughout. We notice a much better demand for railway bonds, and in some instances a marked advance. Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad bonds. which sold yesterday morning at 53, went at 55 at the First Board and at 60 in the afternoon, an advance of 7 F cent. The low prices have evidently brought in orders for investment, and the supply of bonds in the street is limited. One of the features of the day is a marked, and, in some instances, troublesome scarcity of stock. Erie particularly has been in great request for immediate delivery, and the applications to borrow have been numerous throughout the street. Between the Boards the cash stock sold at 30, after closing at 27 in the morning; 1,500 shares of this stock went to Europe by the Boston steamer to-day, and an additional lot of 2,000 shares will go forward as soon as the foreign exchange market admits of a fair negotiation of the bills to be drawn against it. Galena and Illinois Cen tral were also quite scarce. The advance in prices to-day has no doubt been considerably stimu lated by this scarcity and the forced purchases of the shorts, who have become unwilling buyers and the strongest supporters of the market. The short lines for some time past have neccessarily been put out on brief time, or by sales of borrowed stock, on account of the great reluctance in buying thirty and sixty-day options, and in this way the bears have oversold the market in an awkward way. The foreign news by the Europa was construed favorably-at least negatively so-the accounts, so far as can be ascertained from the brief dispatches, not looking so gloomy as was anticipated. Political matters have not been so much discussed during the day, but we hear from one source that the feeling in Washington is more hopeful; while from another we understand there is no hope whatever. There is but one thing certain, viz: that a great difference of opinion exis's. The closing prices were for Tennessee State 6s, 70½ 278; Virginia State 6s, 75 278; Missouri State 6s, 66 267; Canton Company, 13; 214; Cumberland Coal Company, 81210; Pacific Mail Steamship Co., 782 791: New-York Central Railroad, 731 2731: Erie Railroad, 284@29; Hudson River Railroad, 39@40; Harlem Railroad, 13] @14; Harlem Preferred, 324 @ 33: ReadingRailroad, 331@331; Michigan Central, 47 € 474; Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana, 122 @131; Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Guaranteed, 28 2281; Panama Railroad, 111 2112; Illinois Central, 57 @571; Galena and Chicago Railroad, 611@ 617: Cleveland and Toledo Railroad, 237 #24: Chi-

Burlington, and Quincy Railroad, 61 266. The market for foreign exchange is firmer, but the amount of transactions is quite limited. The quotations are nominal.

cago and Rock Island Railroad, 461 @47; Chicago,

Freights: Rates are again lower. To Liverpool. 1,300 bales Cotton at 9-32d. #5-16d., the inside rate for compressed at Brooklyn; 4,000 bbls. Flour at 3s. 3d. @3s. 4jd.; 38,000 bush. Wheat at 12@12jd. in bags, chiefly at 12d; 30,000 bush. Corn at 11d. in bulk; 150 boxes Bacon at 37s. 6d.: 200 tes. Beef on private terms and 1,500 boxes Cheese at 45s. To London, 2,000 bbls. Flour at 4s.; 300 tuns Oil Cake in bulk and bags at 37s. 6d.: 100 tes. Beef at 9s.: 150 boxes Bacon at 40s., and 30 tuns Tallow at 42s. 6d. To Marseilles, 40,000 Light Pipe Staves on private terms. In charter a schooner of 160 tuns to load at St. Mary's with Lumber for Trinidad port, of Spain, at \$12 ₱ 1,000 M.

The business of the Sub-Treasury was: Receipts, \$50,150 20-for Customs, \$28,000; Payments, \$71,-407 16; Balance, \$2,914,120 80. The business, it will

The following is an approximate statement of the earnings of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company during the month of November, 1860, compared with the same period of last year, viz:

1860.   Freight	3,750 00 7,825 00	Increase \$26,204 85 Increase 9,793 30 Decrease 650 00 Increase 1,583 23 Increase 300 58
Total\$230,143 75 Ear'gs Jan. 1 to Nov. 31.\$2,143,106 79 The first week of Wabash Road, gives	************	\$11,679 36

Was Nove		 of t	he I	Iousa	tonic	Road	in l	November, \$26,109 33 25,590 75
	e bu	of th	e Cl	earing	g-Hot	se wa		\$518 56

semi-annual dividend of 10 P cent, payable at its office in this city on the 2d of January. The Boston and Worcester Railroad a dividend of 4 P cent, payable on the 1st of January. The interest on the third mortgage bonds of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, which became due on the first day of September, 1860, will be paid on presentation of the coupons at the office of the Receiver, in Erie place, on and after the 20th inst. This leaves no overdue interest excepting on fourth and fifth mortgage bonds. The supply of money on call shows an increase, and considerable parcels have been loaned at 6 P cent. The current rate, however, is 7 P cent. There is a rather more cheerful feeling in the open market for paper, and without any quotable reduction in rates it passes more freely. The best names go at 15 218 P cent, short or long, but an occasional transaction is made at 12 ? cent. The Europa is supposed to have about \$25,000 in gold on board. The foreign advices have created a better feeling in the cotton and breadstuffs market, as well as in the stock market. Cotton moves more freely at 12 fc. advance, and flour and wheat are higher and excited. The advices are much more favorable than was anticipated.

The following are Messrs. Thompson Brothers' clos-

ing quotations for Currency	and Exchange to-day:
N. Y. State Currency. 10 1 West Jersey 2 2	Free Indiana 6 %-
West Jersey 2 @ 2	New-England 1@ +
Jut. Pennsylvania 4 7 5	East Jersey 10 1
Int. Pennsylvania 4 7 5 Ohio	Philadelphia 21 2 2
Kentucky 3 2 -	Baltimore 4 @ 2
Indiana 3 2-	Interior Maryland 4 @ 5
North Carolina'0 2-	Virginia 9 2-
South Carolina10 7-	Mobile 7 d-
Georgia10 2-	New-Orleans &-
Alabams 10 a-	Canada 2 2-
Illinois	
Wisconsin	Missouri12 @-
Tennessee 9 2-	lows12 &-
Louisiana 4 @-	
DRAFTS AN	D CHECKS.
On Philadelphia 2175-	On St. Lords

Mr. J. G. Ball, the President of the Bank of Commerce, Erie, Pa., having resigned his office on account of his election to the Legislature, being unable to hold both offices by law, Mr. Wm. A. Hill, former Cashier, has been elected President, and Mr. S. P. Bishop promoted to the Cashiership. Mr. C. B. Wright, a gentleman well known as a banker, still retains his position as Vice-President.

By reference to our advertising columns, it will be seen that the Ohio loan is withdrawn from the market. The State debt about to mature is "payable at the pleasure of the State, after the 31st day of December, 1860. The State Legislature will meet the first Monday in January, and will at once take measures to pay the debt. In the meantime, the State will, of course, continue to pay the interest as heretofore.

The annual election for Directors of the New-York Central Railroad was held to-day. Henry H. Martin of Albany. Richard M. Blatchford of New-York, and Hamilton White of Syracuse were elected in place of John L. Schoolcraft, Isaac Townsend, and Horace White, all deceased. The annual statement shows that the net carnings of the year have been 6.324 & cent on the capital, of which 6 P cent has been divided in dividends. The operating expenses were 61.49 \$\displaystyle{eq}\$ cent, which is large. The increase in earnings has been entirely from freight, the passenger earnings being only \$3,000 more than those of last year. The net earnings were \$1,517 86, and the dividends declined to \$1,440,000. A large proportion of the expense of rebuilding the Buffalo elevator, together with the entire cost of substituting several iron for wooden bridges, of erecting and enlarging station-houses at small stations, of build ing temporary structures for the protection of freight, and of extensive additions to machinery, besides other expenditures of a similar character, many of which items may be considered as properly chargeable to construction, have been charged to the transportation of the year. The materials on band show a decrease in value of \$135,773. The stock of wood is 141,603 cords,

	against 194,669 last year.
	RAENINGS AND RECEIPTS.
	From Passengers
	From Freight. 4,095,933 53 From other sources. 292,042 35
	From other sources
	Total
,	Total
1	For Transportation Expenses, viz:
ı.	For Passenger business
8	For Freight husiness 2,613,826 70—\$4,278,840 81
,	For Interest including interest on
	Debt Certificates held for the
f	Sinking Fund. 985,272 64 For Sinking Funds. 115,266 50
£	For Sinking Funds
	Canadaigua Railrosd 60,000 00 1,160,533 54
l.	For Dividends, viz:
1	February, 1860, 3 Fcent
	August, 1860, 3 P cent 720,000 00-\$1,440,009 00
•	SUNMARY of all Transportation Expenses for the year ending
ğ	Sept. 30, 1960, as shown by the preceding tables.
	Allotted to-
	Passenger Freight
8	Amount. Transport'on. Transport'on.
	Maintaining Roadway

Maintaining Readway and Real Estate... \$1,551,403 88 \$620,583 52 \$930,960 36 Repairs of Machinery. 803,904 69 328,243 42 475,661 27 Operating the road... 1,923,452 24 716,187 17 1,207,265 07 ..... \$4,278,849 81 \$1,665,014 11 \$2,613,826 70 The cost of road and equipment has been increased during the year \$265,381, for superstructure, buildings, and land damages. The company has no floating

debt.	- 20	
COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Funded	Debt and t	Capital Stock
on the 30th September, 1857, 185	1859, and	1858.
Debt Certificates, less amount held for		
Sinking Fund		\$8,100,000
ends for Convertible Loanebts of the former Companies out-	3,000,000	3,000,000
standing	880,753	657,681
ends for funding the debts of the for-	400,100	651,004
mer Commanies.	399,000	1,256,000
ends for Hailroad Stocks	807,000	785,000
onds for Real Estate	204,000	200,000
onds to Buffalo and Nisgara Falls	90,500	00.00
Railroad Company	20,000	90,000
Railroad Company	55,000	46,000
lend to Telegraph Company	10,000	10,00
londs and Mortgages	265,657	254,95
ehts of the former Companies, paid		
temporarily by this Company, and to	656,062	2.13
be again funded	040,002	2,10
Total amount of Funded Debt	14,631,572	\$14,404.76
Capital Stock	24,136,660	24,182,400
Total amount of Funded Debt and		
Capital Stock	38,768,233	£38,587,161
Copital Discarring	1859.	1860.
bebt Certificates, less amount held for	roop.	1000.
Sinking Fund	£7,925,000	\$7,745,000
Sonds for Convertible Loan	3,000,000	3,000,000
behts of the former Companies out-	-	
standing	637,737	550,371
Sonds for funding the debts of the for- mer Companies	1.225,000	1,308,000
Bonds for Railroad Stocks	770,000	630,000
ionds for Real Estate	195,000	175,000
londs for Real Estate	7/2010/201	10 40 10 10 10
Railroad Company	90,000	86,000
onds of Buffalo and Ningara Falls	45,000	35,000
Railroad Company	10,000	35,000
ond to Telegraph Company	254,033	253,151
onvertible Bonds payable in 1856	182,000	\$00,000
The same of the sa		
Total amount of Funded Debt		\$14,333,523
Capital Stock	24,000,000	24,000,000

amount thus refunded to Income account has been relavested in Leke Propeller Stock.

SCATEMENT of Earnings from Passengers, Freight, and all other Sources for the Years ending Sept. 30, 1853, 1854, 1855, 1856, 1859, 1868, 1859, 1868, 1859, 1868, 1859, 1868, 1859, 1868, 1859,

Seven years. \$26,417.009 \$25,690,660 \$1,795,894 \$47,903,817 15x08xx Account. For the year ending Sept. 39, 1860.

To Expenses of Maintaining and Operating Road. \$4,278,840 81 To Coopons and Interest \$915,272 04 To Dividend No. 13, Feb., 1869, 3 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ cent \$\frac{1}{2}\$ 720,000 00 -1,440,000 60 To Dividend No. 14, Aug., 1809, 3 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ cent \$\frac{1}{2}\$ 720,000 00 -1,440,000 60 To Future Income: Amount of one year's contribution to Sinking Funds, transferred to Current Income Account. Debt Certificaties. \$111,031.50 Bonds to Buffalo and Niagara Falls Ball. \$2,435.90 - 115,266 50

Total. \$6,576,301 56
By Balance, Sept. 30, 1859. \$42,599,265 13
By Passenger Receipts. \$42,599,265 13
By Freight Receipts. \$695,932 53
By Mail Receipts. \$95,765 90
By Miscellaneous Receipts. \$196,277 35—6,967,241 01 

Strike and State Line Railroad Company stock. 34,709 00

Troy Union Railroad Company stock. 34,709 00

Hudson River Bridge Company stock. 30,244 00

Lake Propeller stock. 241,391 50

Future Income. Proportion of Bebt Certificates, &c., chargeable to the income of the Company, from Sept. 30, 1860, to May 1, 1863. 31,000,000

Troy Sept. 30, 1860, to May 1, 1863. 30,000 60

Fuel and supplier; supplies beyond \$1,000,000. 31,000,003 67

Elils Receivable. 25,015 58

Real Testate (Buffalo and Kingara Falls

Railread Co. 32,500 00 

Total......\$40,638 447 50 Capital Stock ... \$2
Funded Debt Albany and Schenectady R.R. Co. \$125,000 00 ... \$2
Funded Debt Stenectady and Troy R.R. Co. 100,000 60
Funded Debt Buffalo and Rechester R.R. Co. 283,000 00 ... \$550,371 60
Funded Debt Buffalo and Niagara Falls Railroad Co. 283,000 00 ... \$550,371 60
Funded Debt Buffalo and Niagara Falls Railroad Co. 283,000 000 00
Bds. for Convert. loan. 3,000,000 00
Bds. for Convert. loan. 3,000,000 00
Bonda for R.R. stocks. 650,000 00
Bonda for Real Estate. 175,000 00
Bonda for Funding Debts of old Companies. 1,000,000 00
Bends to Buffalo & Niagara School 00
Bends to Buffalo & Niagara School 00
Bonds for Real Estate. 2,000,000 00
Bonds for Buffalo & Niagara School 00
Buffa 

Total.....\$40,638,447 50 The Sekenectady News, referring to the rumors of Mr. Vibbard's resignation, says: "We are happy to announce, to all who feel interested in the matter, that there is not one word of truth in any such statement, and all that has been said about his intention of resigning is the merest speculation."

The Philadelphia, from Havana to-day, brings \$100,-The Philadelphia, from Havana to-day, brings \$100,-000 in Spanish gold. A commercial circular says:

Exchange.—Intil within two days the market has been droeping and much alarmed, fearing unfavorable news about the state of affairs in the United States. About \$250,000 strictly prime bills on New-York, Boston and Philadelphia have changed hands at 637. Feent premium. In Sterling very little is doing, but sellers are firm at the quotations. Exchange on Paris for A 1 paper is locking up at 1352 Feent premium.

A commission of our high financial community having recommended to the Government the emission of \$2,000,000 in the bearer by the Spanish Bank, bearing interest at 6 Feent per annum, it is expected to be granted and locked for to be carried our next week, when it is the general belief that the amount will be increased according to the more or less necessity of the market.

At Philadelphia there is no quotable change in Money.

The demand outside the Banks, however, is not large, but capitalists are very cautious, and the best paper is difficult to negotiate at 1 21; P cent. P month.

Exchange and Specie are without any material var-

intion.

The Rochester Union says:

On Saturday a large number of New-York business men, and ager to for hanking, produce and commassion houses, came up the Central Railroad. A few stopped at Syracuse, more here, and others west westward. Among those who spent Sunday here was N. H. Wolfe. These men are out for the purpose of conferring with customers on the present state of financial affairs, making collections, selling paper at a discount, &c. We understand that some of our merchants, who have plenty of funds, purchased their paper on Saturday, due from three tokis mouths hence, at rates of discount which afford them handsome returns for their investments, if they sell goods at cost. It is a gratifying fact that we have merchants among us who are able to take advantage of the times and buy their immature paper. But the inclination of holders to sell good paper at such heavy discounts indicates a great pressure upon the New-York jobbers and dealers, or a desire to put themselves in the best position possible to meet a general crash. iation.

The Boston Traveller says:

Money continues tight, but the sharp stringency which was so marked a few days since has somewhat abuted, and a more hopeful feeling prevails in the mercantile community.

The banks are daily gaining strength, and are rendering good service to their customers, in many cases discounting beyond their receipts. The arrangement entered into for the settlement at the Clearing House, has worked well, and beneficially aided the banks in extending increased accommodations to the business rublic.

The Boston Post Says:

While certain facts in detail seem to us somewhat more favorable than they have recently ruled, we cannot expect any great improvement, while the original causes of the all-pervading district are so powerful in their virulence. But let us look at the favorable circumstances of the market. In the first place, Boston must be nearly all out of debt to New-York, or, at any rate, she must be nearly sail out of debt to New-York, or, at any rate, she must be nearly sail out of debt to New-York, or, at any rate, she must be nearly free from all the bank drafts for specie; and bank balances, if they exist, are likely to lie untouched, by favor of the New-York funds are becoming tolerably abundant in State street, and there seems to be a fair chance of getting back a little of the coin, which, by all rules, Ngw-York can well spare, from her actual and prospective abundance.

Thirdly, exchanges on New-York at Southern ports is advancing, and further considerable shipments of coin southward are more improbable than they seemed to be, even three days ago. Four hely, there must be a large amount of gold already on the way from Europe to relieve and strengthen the New-York market and thereby to assist our own. Fifthly, the produce exports continue large, and all the financial and political habbub, and there is good ground for believing that, in spite of the Bank of England and the fall of merchandise, specie will continue to flow from Europe; and the more expectably, with our small current Imports and the probably smaller receipts of the Spring. Such seem to us some of the encouraging elements of the present. They are not numerous, and some of them are of comparatively little importance.

To the list may be added the fact, more important than any of

To the list may be added the fact, more important than any of

sary demand for credit is light. The community, if it does not a "sary demand for credit is light. The community, if it does not a "sary a citivity, can get along with very little for some time; while it is a matter of note that for ling funds are increasing in the street, and that people willing to lend on call, at any rate, are increasing in power and number.

But still, the actual truth is of a close and hard money market to an extreme degree. The country currency is not returned quite so rapidly as it was, but the country banks are drawing heavily, and, in many cases, are owing large balancer to fine city, and it is mainly owing to this rapid depreciation of country balances that the loans of the Boston banks have recently diminished. Authorized checks must be paid, at all events, and money returned for redemptien must be redeemed.

The banks lost \$22,000 on Saturday. New-York funds are comparatively shundant. Frobably coin goes in small lots to country banks and coin into the pockets of travelers. Exchange on Philadelphia 3 to 3j discount.

We learn from The Chicago Technocity.

We learn from The Chicago Tribune that on Mon-

day next the trial of J. W. Bissell, for an alleged conspiracy to burn the Rock Island Railroad Bridge will commence in the Recorder's Court of Cook County. The Rock Island bridge is a link in the great East and West thoroughfare, connecting the Rock Island Railroad with the Mississippi and Missouri Road, and completing the line of uninterruped communication be-tween the interior of Iowa and the Northern Lakes. tween the interior of Iowa and the Northern Lakes. Our readers are aware of the long-pending litigation set on foot by St. Louis and the steamboat interest against this bridge. That case is now in the Supreme Court of the United States, after having passed through the United States District Courts both of Illinois and Iowa. The interests involved are of great magnitude, and upon the final decision depends the construction or abandonment of numerous contemplated railroad bridges across the navigable streams in various parts of the country. These facts give increased interest to the country. These facts give increased interest to the trial of the alleged conspiracy case, about to take place in this city. To satisfy a very general demand, place in this city. To satisfy a very general occasion, we shall publish full reports of the testimony, both pro and con. The case, we understand, has been set for and con. it is sure to come on at that time.

Exchange was quoted at 6 27 \$\psi\$ cent at Milwaukee

on Fridny. The Sentinel 2823:

Some of our largest dealers are making arrangements to send the Wheat they hold at the seabcard directly to Liverpool, hoping by that means to avoid the immense sacrifice they would have to make by selling at New-York under the present state of affairs. Fork packers and no difficulty in obtaining all the currency they need, and now, that prices have got down to an apparently safe point, they are taking all that are offered freely as usual.

The St. Louis Democrat says:

DEATH OF A BRIDE-PRIVATE POST-MORTEM IN A RECEIVING VAULT.—Some months since, Miss Maggie Mc-Clellan, daughter of the Hon. Robert McClellan of Hudson, Columbia County, was married to Jacob LeRoy, e.g., a wealthy citizen of that county, residing on the Livingston Manor, a few miles from the City of Hudson. The marriage, at the time and subsequently, caused considerable comment, in consequence of the great disparity in the ages of the two, Mr. Le Roy being by

subsequently, caused considerable comment, in consequence of the great disparity in the ages of the two, Mr. Le Roy being by very many years the senior. Last Tuesday, the wife of a few months died. This revived the circumstances of the marriage, but nothing more, until Friday, when Mesera. Jacob and James Farrell of fludson, relatives of the deceased, received an intimation that two physicians from New York were engaged, at the instance of Mr. Leroy, in making a post-morten examination of the body at the receiving vanit in the City Cemetery, where it was placed after death. Naturally surprised that they had not been consulted in reference to so important a step, the Mesers-Farrell immediately procured the services of Coroner Nichols and proceeded to the Worth House, where the physicians in the mean time had returned with the stomach and a portion of the intertines of deceased, secured in a jar brought for the purpose. They immediately demanded, in the name of the Coroner of that county, that the contents should be delivered up for inquest. This was readily complied with, and the jar place dubsequently in the custody of Dr. R. G. Fray of Hudson.

The New-York physicians, Drs. Sands and Kessam, left, and the Mesers. Farrell at once took steps for a legal investigation. A Coroner's jury was on Saturday impanneled. Dr. Farrel of Hudson states that certain circumstances had awakened painful suspicions in his mind as to the cause of death, and he had designed instituting a post-mortem examination, but was dissuaded from so doing by the solicitation of a friend of Mr. Lefley, and of the immediate friends of the family of deceased, who could not endure the thought of having the body disturbed. Hence it is a matter of surprise that Mr. Lefley should privately undertake to have done what was previously so repugnant to him.

THE TWELFTH-STREET MURDER.

CORONER'S INQUEST. Coroner Jackman yesterday continued, at the Fifteenth Ward Station-House, the inquest on the body of Mrs. Sarah Shaneks, who was murdered on Friday morning last at No. 22 East Twelfth street. A large concourse of people had assembled there for the purpose of getting a glimpse of Alfred Buchanan, the young man who is suspected of the crime. During the investigation the prisoner was present, at first weeping freely, but becoming more composed as the investiga-tion proceeded. His father and an elder brother were by him throughout, as was his counsel also. The evidence elicited, which we publish below, will be found interesting, as it shows conclusively that the prisoner has never been of sound mind. Beyond the simple facts, however, that on Friday morning he came home with his hands cut and his clothes bloody, and that he is identified as the young carpenter who had been seen about Mrs. Shancks's store previously, there is nothing whatever tending to implicate him in the murder. His explanation of the manner in which he received his injuries may be true, and that he should not remember the location of the saloon where he had a disturbance, is not at all singular for a person so dull of intellect. The substance of the testimony taken is as follows:

substance of the testimony taken is as follows:

Wm. Smeaton, having been previously sworn, was recalled—
On the Tuesday preceding the murder, I saw the prisoner at the house of the deceased: the deceared told me that she could not get rid of lim; she said that he had worked for her, and wanted to do another job to get a little money; she said she did not want him to do any more work because she could not watch him; when she spoke of wanting to get rid of him she shuddered, as if she considered his presence very disagreeable, but avoided giving me any explanation of why she considered him dishonest.

Anna Maria Clerk, a young lady who had lived with Mrs. Shancka being recalled to identify the prisoner, searched carefully through the audience, but failed to recognize him.

Susan Ferguson, recalled, identified the prisoner as the young man whom Mrs. Shancks had sent with a message to her on the Wednesday preceding her death. [At that time Miss Ferguson had some conversation with Mrs. Shancks in relation to the suspicions appearance of the accused.]

The testimony of the prisoner's mother was next taken. When she was called to the stand the prisoner appeared very much affected, and began to weep. Mrs. Buchanan entered the room, and, advancing to where he sat, threw her arms about his neck, kissing him repeatedly; while the sobs of both prevented their speaking, and brought tears to the eves of all present. Mastering her feelings at length, she said, "Alfred. are you innocent ?" Throwing his hands upward, and mising his streaming eyes toward Heaven, the prisoner exclaimed, in a broken voice, "I am innocent, God knows!" Mrs. Buchanan then took the witness's stand, and, in a voice broken by her heavy sobs, gave

exclaimed, in a broken voice, "I am innocent, God knows!" Mrs. Buchanan then took the witness's stand, and, in a voice broken by her heavy sobs, gave her evidence as follows:

Mrs. Mary Buchanan deposed—I reside at No. 137 West Tenth street: the prisoner is my son; on Friday morning he came heme between 10 and 11 o'clock; his clothes were bloody; he came into my room and said he had been stabbed; I jumped up and asked him where he was hurt, and he said in the hands; I examined his hands, and found them bleeding from several cuts; I then asked him if he was wounded anywhere else, and he replied no: I then asked him how it occurred, and he said, "Mother, it is on your account—a man called me a s—n of a b—ch, and I wow! take that from any man," he then explained that he had been in a row at a porter-house in the Bowary, and him tog to bed; he went up stairs for that purpose, and I took him up some water to wash himself; while his hands were bleeding he had put them in his pockets, and the blood had run through upon his person; the next morning we saw the accounts of the murder in the papers, and one of my other sons. Edunud, as he him if he was guilty of the murder; he replied that he was entirely innocent; and said to me, "Dou't be warried. Ms, for I am an innocent bey." Edmund then told him that if he was entirely innocent; and said to me, "Dou't be warried was entirely innocent; and said to me, and surfay has been dealed in the was port; id do the him inmediately to the Station-House, and surfay when he had put that he was port; id do that him the him he had been in the was not; id do to know that he intended to go away on Saturday the had previously spoken of going West to see his brother; our Friday morning, about 50 clock, he left the house with two pillars, barnister-columns, to carry to his father's shop at No. 51 East Twellih street; he had behaved as used that morning, but on returning at 11 o'clock, after he had been drinking, he behaved strangely, dancting and singing about the house; I quieted him and

asserted his innocence in a solemn manner.

asserted his innocence in a solemn manner.

Edmund A. Buchanan, ir., testified—I reside at ris. 137 West
Tenth street. I am a brother of the prishner, on Friday morning
last Alfred
\_ent noise between 8 and 9 o'clock; when I came
noise in the evening he was there; we were all sitting at the
test this when he came down, and I noticed that his hands were
bandaged up, and that mother had been crying; after tea mother
told me that Alfred had been in a fight and got his hands cut; I
asked him about it, and snoke to him sharply for signing and bandaged up, and that mother had been crying; after tea mother told me that Alfred had been in a light and got his hands cut; I asked him about it, and spoke to him sharply for singing and whistling when he had ceased so much trouble to mother by his conduct; the next morning I saw the accounts of the murder in the newspapers, but did not say anything to him about it them at dinner time when I returned home and found him lying on the sofa, I asked him if he knew Charles Hardy, and he said he did not I then asked him if he knew anything about thehunder, and he replied that he did not I told him that if I thought he was guilty i should take him right around to Capt. Sobring; he said, "I am innecent of it, but if you think I'm guilty. I'll go around with you to the Station-House;" at the same time jumping up to start; he said he knew Mirs Shancks, and had done a gob of work for her a year previous; he was at home when I returned again at tea time; I then asked him where he got the wounds on his hands, and told him that he very much resembled the description of the young carpenter mentioned in the papers; I told him that if he could not give an account of where he got the cuts it would go rather hard with him; he repeated the story of the high, but could not state where it occurred he left the house on Saturday evening about 7 o clock, but did not state where he was going; I loaned himsome mency that night, about \$10, I think; I have been in the habit of giving and loaning him mency; I asked him if he had any money, and he said he had none; he had told me that he was going away to see his brother, and warted the money to travel with; he said he wanted to start that hight; I do not know with; he said he wanted to start that hight; I do not know

o'clock, but did not state where he was going. I loaned him some money that night, about \$10, I think, I have been in the habit of giving and loaning him money. I asked him if he had any money, and he said he had none; he had told me that he was going away to see his brother, and wanted the money to travel with; he said he wanted to start that night; I do not know where the brother is that he was going to see; the prisoner has acted very strangely for the last year or two; in this respect I can corroborate the testimony of my mother (the previous) with the said to the said of the control of the last year or two; in this respect I can corroborate the testimony of my mother (the previous) formed leaving the city, and I told him I thought that was the best thing he could do until his hands got well. I have previously formed him the minose of the said of the profession of the last which he money on Saturday on the last which he money on Saturday on the last which he had a but one or two months ago he told me that he had a fit at the foot of Canal street, he looked pale and I asked him what the matter was, and he gave me that reply he appeared perfectly collected when I apoke about its going hard with him unless he could account for the wounds on his hands. The prisoner here showed his left hand, which has four cuts upon it. The other has one or two only.] The brother whom he started to see was acquainted with Mr. Springsteen at Suquehamna, and we supposed he was there; noise of the family heside myself knew that the prisoner was going away on Saturday night; they thought that he might does, but were not sure; he had talked of going for a week previous; I saw the prisoner leave the home on Friday morning with the pillars to my uncle Robert Buchanna, at the shop at the corner of Broadway and Twelfish street, and of the family heside myself knew that the prisoner into my custody at Songuehama, in Petaneylvania, I found him there in the conserved the bone on the state of the two counts of the short who he had been the

the Superistendent, who stated he was in custody at Susquehanna; he was supposed to he the young carpenter who had hean mentioned as having been hanging around No. 22 East heen mentioned as having been hanging around No. 22 East heen mentioned as having been hanging around No. 22 East twelfth street; perions to the murder; the variations in the statements made to me by the prisoner are simply in reference to the place where he obtained fliquor on Friday morning.

Robert Buchann deposed—I recide at No. 257 West Twelfth street; in Friday morning last the accused brought some pillars to the shop at the corner of Broadway and Twelfth street; it was between his[past 8 and half-past 9 in the morning; he remained there about half an hour; there was nothing musual in his appearance; did not observe that he had been drinking; he ruit the pillars where I directed; I had some conversation with him afterward, and examined a pair of new boots which he had on; there was no blood upon his clothing; I have frequently seen him working at little jobs about the shop; we frequently have lumber in the shop similar to the piace now shown me, but cannot identify this piace. I think I should have known he had be taken so large a piece. If he lumber shown is a piece of thick plank, which was found in the store of the murdered woman, and is supposed to have been left by the carpenter who worked for her.] When he left the shop on Friday morning he said that he was going home, but did not see which way he went; have never heard him speak of the deceased; I have no knowledge of either of the hatchest now shown me.

Horace Doty, ir., deposed—I live at No. 163 East Twenty, butch street; on Friday morning he keep that the suppose of the constant of the street of the handes of the street, I saw a young man, about I To 18 years of age, standing on the steps of house No. 2; he had his land upon the door knob; he was standing side ways to the door, and looking toward Fitth avenue; he was should the offer the shop of house No. 2; he had his land u

The inquest will be resumed this afternoon at 2 o'clock. We stated yesterday that the prisoner had once or twice been suspected of arson. We now make the following extract from the Fire-Marshal's semiannual report for 1856, submitted in July of that year: annual report for 1856, submitted in July of that year:
"March 13.—No. 139 Christopher street (rear), stable, owned
by David Crane. Albert Buchanan, a boy about 12 years of age,
was arrested on the charge of setting fire to the stable. The evidence was conclusive, but owing to his youth and his being afflicted with an infirmity that tends to destroy his reason at times,
he was discharged from custed by Justice Flandrean, with the
consent of the District-Attorney, an understanding having been
had with the boy's parents that they should send him from the
city or place him in the Juvenile Asylum. His parents have
taken care of him, and no more fires in stables have occurred in
that vicinity."

Although the name mentioned above is Albert Buchanan, while the suspected murderer of Mrs. Shancks is Alfred, there is no doubt but they are one and the same person.

## LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.—DEC. 12.—Before Justice Balcox.

THE FINLEY HOMICIDE.

Mr. James T. Bradly, counsel for the defendant, on the part of the defense, with a view of showing the good character of the accused. Witness testified that the defendant bore a good character, and was industrious.

Officer Egen testified that he had known Finley for several years, he have a good character; his wife was very large woman,

character, and was industrious.

Officer Egan testified that he had known Finley for several years; he bore a good character; his wife was a very large woman, and addicted to drinking; the accused drank occasionally.

The defense being closed, Mr. Brady summed up for the defense, saying that the prisoner had lived very unhappily with his wife; he was a peaceable, sober, and well-meaning man. That he stabbed the woman was absurd. He contended that if the prisoner was convicted at all it must be under one of the degrees of manalaughter.

The whole evidence showed that the accused had no evil intent. He had the knife in his hand for the innocent purpose of cutting meet off of a bone, when his wife slapped him on the back three times, and he strucks ther with the knife, severing her life with the blow. This man was ignorant, he was not an anatomist, and the Jury must be convinced that it was by chance alone that the blow struck the fatal spot. Mr. Brady hoped that the Jury would not find the prisoner guilty of a greater crime than manisaughter in the fourth degree.

Mr. Waterbury, for the people, claiming that the fact of the prisoner striking the blow, was sufficient to show his linean to take life, and that, therefore, he could not be convicted under any of the degrees of manslaughter.

The Judge briefly charged the Jury, calling the attention to the various statutes applicable to the crimes of murder and manslaughter, and reviewing the evidence adduced on this trial, after which the Jury retired.

THE HARLEM RAILROAD INDICTMENT.

The trial of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company for manslaughter, was called on. The Company is indicated for causing the death of Michael Tubrady, by negligence, in leaving the track exposed, at the corner of Eighty-sixth street and Fourth svenue.

Gen. Sanford, counsel for the defendants, moved to quash the indictment, on the ground that the avenue was a public high-

in leaving the track exposed, at the corner of Eighty-sixth street and Fourth avenue.

Gen. Sanford, counsel for the defendants, moved to quash the indictment, on the ground that the avenue was a public highway, and that no private corporation could be compelled to fence it in.

The Judge said, that his opinion was, that it was not the intention of the Legislature the Railroad Company should fence their road in the street and roads which were regulated and occupied, but only those which were not so occupied. Unless the statute made it their duty not to fence, they could not be held criminally. The Judge then charged the jury that a conviction could not be had, and directed them to find a verdict of not guilty. The jury found accordingly, and the District-Attorney excepted to the ruling, so as to take the case up on appeal.

SUPERIOR COURT-SPECIAL TERM-DEC. 12.—Before Jus-

tice ROBERTSON.

DECISIONS.

East River Bank agt. Alonzo Chesbrough.—Judgment for amount of note, with interest. Finding of facts and opinions with papers.

President, &c., of Lee Bank agt. George B. Satterice. Motion to strike out denied. Motion to make definite granted; no costs to either party.

to strike out denied. Motion to make definite granted; no costs to either party.

Richard J. Bush agt. Thomas J. White.—Order granted.

John Bevers agt. Catharine Schultin (two cases).—Motion to amend summens granted on payment of costs of defendant, and \$\frac{1}{2}\$ cests of motion in each case.

Hezekiah S. Chase et al. agt. John Falconer.—Motion to set aside judgment for irregularity denied. Motion to be let in to defend granted on terms of paying costs.

(Papers in above cases with Clerk of Special Term.)

Before Justice Hoppman.

Thomas Rigney et al. agt. Savory et al.—Four judges concur that the \$\pm 20\$ may be allowed. The distinction is between a motion to dismiss of appeal, and an affirmance upon the respondents noticing an appeal and the appellants' default.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS OFFICE. ceeded in pacifying him; my daughter was so afraid of him that she would not live in the house with him.

On leaving the stand, the witness again embraced her son in a most affectionate manner, telling him that if he was coulty he must age at the passage of the

scripers, who were landed at Carbenas, at their own request. On board the vessel the officers found between five and air chousand dollars worth of half-sovereigns. On the ressel arriving at this port the sovereigns were libeled as part of the cargo, and pi, ced in the custody of the United States Marshal.

Yesterday Mesars, Beebe, Dean, and Donobus put in a calfat for these sovereigns on behalf of one Manuel Sola, who is now on the African coast. They offer to give bonds for the return of the money in case it should be condemned. The parties offered are Mr. Scrift and Mr. John Wedel. The District Attorney is are Mr. Scritt and Mr. John Wedel. The District Attorney is now making rigid inquiries as to their responsibility. It is stated by some of the parties well posted on such matters, that Sola, after having landed from the Achorn, made his way up the Congo River, and was part owner of the slaves seized on beard the Eric.

beard the Erie.

COURT OF CENERAL SESSIONS—Dec. 12.—Before
Recorder Barnard.

John Cornell was indicted for burglary in the second
degree, for breaking into the premises No. 138 Essex street, and
steeling bank bills to the amount of \$48. The District Attorney
accepted a piec for attempt to commit burgiary in the third degree, and he was sent to the State Prison for two years and six ths. bin Sharkey, indicted for grand larceny, in stelling, on the

John Sharkey, indicted for grand larceny, in stelling, on the 25th October last, a sewing machine of the value of \$75, the property of the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Co., pleaded guilty of an attempt to commit grand larceny, and was sentenced to the State Prison for two years and six months.

Thomas Shaw was indicted for grand larceny in stealing, on the 18th of November last, articles of clothing and jewelry valued at \$85, the property of P. E. Trotter of No. 54 West Eleventh street. He pleaded guilty of attempt to commit grand larceny, and was sentenced to the State Prison for two years and six months.

Eugene Smith was indicted for burglary in the third degree, in breaking into the lager-beer saloon of Fred. Busch, No. 239 avenue A, on the night of Dec. I, and stealing a quantity of copper coin, cigars, &c. On a plea of guilty of attempt to commit burglary in the third degree, he was sentenced to the Peulicatiary for two years.

Samuel McNeal, indicted for grand larceny, in stealing a watch and chain of the value of \$15, the property of C. Leumermann, pleaded guilty of petty larceny, and was sentenced six months to the Peulicatiary at the Clarendon Hetel was indicted for Sentence and the sentence of the property of the p

present guity or perty tarceny, and was sentenced six monins:

Jane Hinizibot, a French seamstress in the employ of Joseph B. Smith, stopping at the Clarendon Hotel, was indicted for grand larceny in stealing a lace shawi of the value of \$120, and some other wearing spparel belonging to Mrs. Smith. At the intercession of the plaintiff, she was permitted to plead guilty to petty larceny, and was sentenced to the Peniteutiary for five-month.

menths.

Edward A. Kealey and Wm. A. Riordau, each eighteen years of age, indicted for burglary in the third degree, in breaking into the office of Thomas Green, No. 420 Water street, and stealing iron, &c., were allowed to plead guilty of petty larceny. They were said to have previously borne a good character, and to be respectably connected; the Recorder therefore gave them till Saturday for the purpose of bringing testimonials in reference to character.

COURT CALENDAR—THIS DAT.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—Part I.—OYER AND
TERMINER—Part II.—Nos. 1152, 163, 101, 1561, 1904, 1872, 373, 1906, 2012, 2018, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1920, 1536, 331, 733, 839, 2009, 1873, 1969, 1973, 1839, 1962, 971, SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 129, 130, 131, 133, 143, 143, 86, 147, 148, 114, 117, 149, 130, 151, 152, 153, 156, 157, 91, 436.

SUPERIOR COURT—THAL TERM.—Part I.—Unchanged. Part II.—Adjourned to next Monday for want of preper accommodations.

COMMON PLEAS.—Part I.—Unchanged. Part II.— GENERAL TERM, SUPREME COURT-SECOND DIS-TRICT—THURSDAY, Dec. 13.—Nos. 44, 49, 52, 53, 55, 57, 58, 69, 61, 62, 62, 65, 66, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74.
BHOOKLIN CITY COURT CALENDAR.—Nos. 36, 26, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 46, 47, 48, 51, 52, 53, 24, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59.

## To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: In reading the account of the recent break of the Croton pipe in your city, it struck me as being very strange that no mechanical contrivance had been adopted to prevent the water from flowing backword and outcord from the distributing reservoir. It seems to me that all that is necessary to prevent such a result is simply to attach to the disgoging end of the supply pipe, a gate or valve on hinges. It would operate precisely on the principle of the valve in a pump, or more correctly speak-ing, of the check-valve in the water-pipe of a steam boiler. When the water flows inwardly the force of the current would keep the gate open, and when it runs backward, of course it would have the contrary effect, by closing the gate.

C. Cierciand, O., Dec. 8, 1960.

POCKET DIABLES .- We have received from J. M. Johnson of Buffalo, a very handsome specimen of a convenient pocket diary for 1861, which does great

## CITY ITEMS.

Buil's HEAD,-The weather turned cool on Tuesday night and closed up the mud, and gave wholesale butchers a little hope, and cattle brokers confidence that all the stock would be sold without any reduction of prices, so that the last day of the Cattle market in Forty-fourth street proved better than it has before

in some weeks. Still, there was no actual advance upon the rates of Tuesday, and none except for first-class beeves, upon the rates of last week.

LADIES' FAIR.—The ladies connected with the " Association for the Relief of Respectable Aged Indigent Females," will open a fair to-day at the corner of Broadway and Tenth street. The object of this fair is to increase the fund for the erection of a new and large building, the present one being too small for the accom-modation of the inmates. This is one of the oldest benevolent societies in this city, having been estab lished in 1813. Its object is explained by its title. See advertisement of the fair in another column.

The Rev. Henry N. Hudson will give the first of a series of lectures on Shakespeare's plays this evening at Hope Chapel. Subject: "The Merchant of Venice."

HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS .- The Bazear at the Home for the Friendless, No. 29 East Twenty-ninth street, for the benefit of that worthy charity, is a place of much attraction, and will well repay a visit. Oa Thursday and Friday evenings, a class of the Home children will be present, and entertain visitors by ve-cal peformances, at 7½ o'clock. Those who have not been there early in the week, should not fail to go.

MILITARY CONCERT .- The entertainment for the benefit of the disabled Harvey Major takes place at the Academy of Music this evening, when, in addition to a number of good vocalists, the bands of the 7th and 8th Regiments, Dodworth's and the Washington bands, and the drum corps of the 7th, 9th, 12th, and 71st Regiments will take part. These attractions, as well as the charitable object of the concert, will no doubt draw a large house.

Union MEETING .- A meeting was held yesterday, n the office of Mr. Richard Lathers, to take measures for allaying the present excited state of public feeling. Among those present were Messrs. W. B. Astor, Watts Sherman, Stewart Brown, Edwin Crosswell, Gerard Hallock, and Erastus Brooks. Arrangements were made for calling a great mass Union meeting, at an early day.

MR. PLATT AND THE SUPERVISORS .- The Committee of Supervisors, charged with inquiring into the condition of the funds of the county, submitted a long re-port to the Board on Tuesday, in which they took the ground that Mr. Platt, by law, is County Treasurer, and as such is bound to furnish bonds in such sum as the Supervisors shall deem necessary for the faithfid performance of his duty. They also recommended that an application be made for a mandamus to compel him to furnish such bonds. The Board adopted the report, and passed a resolution authorizing such an application.

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY .- Yesterday another company of little wanderers, warmly dressed, and with happy faces, started from Clinton Hall for Western homes. Among them were some intelligent lads, who said that they should soon have been compelled to choose between starving and stealing. Several very decent-looking working-women brought their children from the fear that they could not support them during

the hard Winter coming.

At a recent meeting of the Trustees of the Children's Aid Society, held at the Metropolitan Bank, Dr. Phelps in the chair, an election was held for President of the Board of Trustees in place of Judge L. Mason, deceased, which resulted in the choice of Wm. A. Booth, esq. Isaac Bell, esq., was then chosen Trustee in place of A. Van Rennselaer, esq., resigned, on account of absence in Europe.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION .- This Board met at Castle Garden yesterday afternoon, President Vorplanck in the chair. Several communications of minor importance were received and disposed of. From the weekly statement it appears that 100,018 emigrants arrived at this port since the 1st of January last. Arrivals last week, 1,713. Total arrivals last year to date, 76,419. Receipts, \$260,349 87; disbursements, \$254.136; balance, \$6,213 87.

THE CITY CANVASS .- The Board of City Canvassers vesterday went through the Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards. No changes were made, as far as could be earned. This day's work completes about two-thirds of the whole canvass. The Aldermen are taking it very easy.

PILOT COMMISSIONERS .- This Board met on Tuesday, and, after the usual routine business, passed a new by-law, whereby all pilots on board of inward-bonne vessels are to remain on board of said vasses while at anchor in the river, unless usenarged by a written order from the captain, and receive \$3 per diem, in lieu of the (ransportation charges heretofore collected.

ASSAULTED BY RUFFIANS.—On Wednesday morning, about 3 o'clock, Mr. Benjamin F. Gulick, Warden of the State Prison at Sing Sing, and Mr. Henry L. Butler, were passing the corner of Eleceker and Carmine streets, when they were brutally assaulted by Geo. A. Hillton, Wm. Ackerman, and John Bunter. Mr. Butler received a blow on the head which tajured him severely. It is charged that Hillton drew a revolver and made several attempts to shoot both Mr. Gulick and Mr. Batler. The masallants were arrested by the Fifteenth Ward Police, and to being taken before Justice Quackenbush, Hilton was held in \$1.00, and the others in \$500 each, to answer a charge of folonius seasult.

[Advertisement.]

THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS' WORTH WINTER CLOTHING, FURNISHING GOODS, &C., for MEN AND BOSS, to be Sold Off at an Immense Sacrifice, by the let of January.

In view of the condition of the times, we have concluded to dispose of our entire stock on hand at A Venuy Great Sacrifice on the Cost.

DEVLIN, HUDSON & Co., Nos. 256, 253, and 260 Broadway

CROWNED WITH SUCCESS THROUGHOUT THE

Extract from the correspondence of THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE of Oct. 15, 1860.

"Mr. Bush's bay filly, Cyclone, looked in admirable condition, although she had not been in training more than a few weeks. Her forward state of preparation was stated to be the result of her having been fed on Thoriey's Food for Cattle, which is alleged to be admirably adapted for horses in training for the torf."

torf."
THOWLET'S FOOD FOR CATTLE converts the poorest of Hay and
Straw into a most superior provender.
Depot for the United Stales No. 2: Broadway, New York.

Boston, Mass.—John S. Tilton, No. 201 Causeway st.

Boston, Mass.—John S. Tilton, No. 201 Causeway st.

Springfield, Mass.—J. & R. Tapr.

Bridgepott, Conn.—Jilton W. Knowlton.

AGENTS WANTED in every city and town in the United States, here noneare already appointed.

[Advertisement.]
SEWING MACHINES—IMPORTANT DECISION IN SEWING MACHINES—IMPORTANT DECISION IN THE UNITED STATES COURT—The Grover & Baker Sowing-Machine Co., by a suit in Equity, have sought to obtain so injunction against Williams & Orvis, the manufacturers to Boston of a Sewing-Machine of great merit, which is simple, cheap and noiseless, makes the same, stich as the Grover & Baker machine, and is its leading rival in the market.

The case has occupied the Court since Nov. 27. Judge Sprague on Saturday delivered an opinion in favor of Williams & Orvis, who were represented in Court by their ocumed. Wm. Whiting and A. C. Washburn, and the injunction was refused.

SECESSION AND ANNEXATION.—While the mad-caps of the political world are plotting Secession. Bannum is on the Union platform, and drawing together men, women and children of all shades of option, to see the wonders and enjoy the amusements of his Museum. See his advertisement.

[Advertisement.] [Advertisement.]
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
Those wishing to present to their friends their Photogra HOLIDAY PRESENT, could not got a more suitable or suitable district of Portrature than the Frontryram made of the County of the Section of the